Companies to co-operate with them in exporting Textiles and Garments in value added form to avoid quota restrictions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the response of the Indian Companies in the Matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G-VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Textiles have no information on the reported advice of Swedish businessmen to Indian Companies. Further, exports of Textiles and Garments from India to Sweden are not subject to any quota restrictions.

Man-days Lost in Textile Industry

3831. SHRI RAM RAT AN RAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many man-days were lost in the textile industry due to labour strikes in the year 1992-93; and

(b) what were the reasons of each strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Man-days lost due to strikes in the textile industry (cotton, textiles, wool, silk & synthetic textiles, jute hemp & mesta textiles, textile products) in 1992 was 10.64 million (provisional) and in 1993 (January to May) was 0.54 million (provisional).

(b) The main reasons for these strikes were wages and allowances, bonus, personnel retrenchment, indiscipline and violence, etc.

जनता कपडे की घटती मांग

3832. श्री ईश दत्त यादव : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता कपड़े की मांग कम होती जा रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 के वर्षों के दौरान जनता कपड़े की कितनी मांग थी तथा उक्त अवधि के दौरान इसकी कितनी आपूर्ति की गई ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) जनता कपड़े का उत्पादन ऐसे कपड़े की मांग के अनुरूप किया जाता है। वर्ष 1991-92 और 1992-93 के दौरान वितरित किये गये जनता कपड़े की मात्रा क्रमश: 401.89 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर और 341.07 (अनुमानित) मिलियन वर्ग मीटर थी।

Setting up of jute goods export suppoit fund by Bangladesh

3833. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

DR. SANJAYA SINH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has set-up a jute goods export support fund;

(b) if so, what are the implications involved in so far as country's jute goods exports are concerned; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to move in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) It is understood that no firm decision has been taken as yet by the Government of Bangladesh to set up a fund to compensate for losses incurred on export of jute

goods. Government of India are, however, keeping a close watch over the developments in this regard. Government of India have already taken several measures for the development of jute industry including, inter-alia, > creation of a Jute Modernisation Fund to cater to the modernisation requirement of the jute industry, creation of a Special Jute Development Fund to rejuvenate the jute economy, extension of fiscal, monetary and marketing support etc.

Re-training of textile workers

3834. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that government has identified five institutions for retraining the retrenched textile workers in Ahmeda-bad, Calcutta, Indore, Bombay and Kan-pur;

(b) if so, whether the training has started in these institution; and

(c) if so, the number of workers getting training at present and other details of the training programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) A Re-habilitation Fund with a corpus of Rs. 50 crores has been created for the purpose of retraining and redeployment of workers of the NTC who have availed VRS. The scheme envisages training of workers and setting up of powerlooms /reeling units. Powerloom service centres and Textile Research Associations, namely MITRA at Kanpur; ATIRA at Ahmedabad; BTRA at Bombay and SITRA at Coimbatore have been authorised to impart training to such workers. 265 rationalised workers of NTC have availed of the benefits of the scheme for training and redeployment of workers up to 31-7-1993.

Study of miserable condition of handloom weavers

3835. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of handloom units lying closed in the country state-wise;

(b) whether Government have conducted a study in respect of the miserable conditions of these industries;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof, state-wise district-wise;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to conduct any study for miserable condition of handloom units; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government has no access to the data on the number of handloom units lying closed in the country in view of the decentralised nature of this industry.

(b) A Census of Handlooms at the national level covering inter-alia certain data on the socio-economic aspect of handloom weavers was conducted through the State Government during 1987-88.

(c) One of the findings of the Census revealed that an average weaver household earn about Rs. 715/- per month. The average income of urban households is Rs. 935/- while that of rural households is Rs. 678/-. The state-wise distribution of weaver households by monthly earnings is given in the enclosed statement. *(See* below).

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Distribution of households by monthly earnings from all sources		
		Upto Rs. 200	Rs. 201-500	Rs. 501 and above
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,672	1,13,934	44,054
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,784	18,995	13,096
3.	Assam	66,360	3;65,234	7,92,362